

ONE BOIL in the kettle is worth two on the nose.

HOME EDITION

GAS EXPLOSION BENEATH LAKE KILLS WORKERS

Twenty-Two Men Dead; Half Dozen Are Dying.

Two Rescue Parties Are Caught in Fatal Trap.

DIGGERS HIT A GAS POCKET

Extending Waterworks Tunnel Five Miles From Shore.

Brave Men Sacrifice Lives Trying to Save Comrades.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 25.—Twenty-two lives were snuffed out in the new waterworks tunnel, it was estimated at one o'clock today when workmen were trapped in a gas pocket 120 feet below the surface of Lake Erie. The gas, ignited by electrical machinery, exploded with terrific force.

Ten bodies of the victims have been taken from the death hole. These were members of three rescue parties who descended into the death trap, although they had no helmets. Rescuers estimated thirteen more men are dead in the tunnel. Ten escaped with injuries.

Barrowing towards shore a little band of workmen ten feet below the surface of Lake Erie, plunged into a monster natural gas pocket. With tremendous force, gas swept in upon the helpless workmen, trapping them in the ten foot concrete tube. Then came a terrific explosion as the gas ignited from a spark in electrical machinery, and the tunnel was turned into a death hole in a twinkling.

Revised List of Dead in Morgue.
HATCHER, HARRY, Toledo, secretary International Compressed Air and Foundation Workers union.
MCCORMICK, JOHN, Richmond, L.

SCHWIND, C. M.
REPP, F. E.
WELSH, CLARENCE.
TURNBULL, ARCHIE.
WOOD, G. M.
ZAPPOLLO, LOUIS.
ZEOMAN, W.

ONE UNIDENTIFIED.
DOLAN, HARRY, assistant superintendent.
CLARK, THOMAS, engineer.

HAYES, STEPHEN.
LANSTEIN, WILLIAM.
MACKAY, JACK.
CAPILLA, NICKOLA.
KEARNS, PATRICK.
PATTON, J.

WELSH, JACK.
TWO UNIDENTIFIED.
Five others unidentified.
Injured in hospitals, and all of whom may die.

John Johnson, foreman, in charge of first rescue party.
Michael Keough.
Martin McFadden.

Michael Nolan.
Gustav C. Van Duzen, waterworks construction superintendent.
Patrick Keough.

Causes of Explosion Cause.
Failure to make proper tests of gas strength, and lack of sufficient air pressure in the tube were pointed out as contributing causes of the disaster.

It was seven o'clock when the accident before pumpmeters and helmets were secured. It was two hours before help arrived. Three men taken from the tunnel died before pumpmeters arrived. A triple probe, by city, county and state officials, will be held to fix the cause and responsibility for the disaster. Officials will meet Monday with Mayor Davis to set the time for the inquest and inquiry.

Capt. Hans Hansen of the United States life saving station was the first on the scene, but he had no helmets or pumpmeters. He took his men to two small boats from the ore freighter, Star of Jupiter, next arrived but they had no apparatus with which to cope with the deadly fumes.

None of 11 in Tube Escaped.
Finally word was telephoned from shore to C. Van Duzen, superintendent of tunnel work, that there was a gang of workmen, seized a tug and led in the rescue work.

The dead include workmen who were trapped in the tunnel when gas exploded and members of two rescue parties who attempted to save the men first trapped.

Of the dead, eleven were in the force trapped by the explosion. None of them escaped. The first rescue party consisted of seven men. Four of them perished and three were saved. The second rescue party consisted of five men. One was killed and four were saved.

The first rescue party accomplished nothing. The second saved one member of the first rescue party. No one has yet reached any of the original eleven caught in the workings. Of the eight rescuers who got out alive, two died later. Another may die.

The explosion occurred about a hundred feet from the crib in a new tunnel which will connect with the big filtration plant recently erected on the west side. Ten men were caught in the shaft.

Cuts Way in With Axe.
Eight men who were in the crib at the time and heard the explosion rushed down to investigate. They found the air lock jammed but William Dolan, lock tender, cut his way through from the inside with an axe and admitted the rescuers. They plunged into the tunnel but themselves were overcome. Dolan managed to escape. John Johnson and Peter McKenna cut and got them to the elevator in the crib shaft. All three were in a dazed condition from the gas but managed to reach the crib and the alarm was given. Rockets were sent up and the telephone was used to bring aid.

Life savers and fire department.

crews rushed to the crib and organized the remaining workers into a rescue party in an effort to reach the sixteen imprisoned men. No headway could be made on account of the gas.

Superintendent Leads Rescuers.
Finally Van Duzen arrived and, with ten picked men, started into the tunnel. They got through the air lock and reached Michael Keough, one of the first party of rescuers, but the gas and the rescue temporarily abandoned.

Michael Gallagher and Leroy Dunne, the only survivors of the second rescue party, took Keough to the crib shaft where he was partly revived. When the elevator car descended, Keough temporarily unbalanced by the experience, threw himself under the car and was injured. He was rushed to a hospital.

A third rescue party was organized in an effort to reach some of the Van Duzen party, Thomas C. Clancy, stenographer, and others. They reached the air lock and through the bullseye could see four men of the Van Duzen party lying inside. By smashing the glass, Clancy and the others, although partly overcome by the poisonous gas, managed to drag out three men. When they got them to the surface the men were apparently dead. Strenuous efforts were made to revive them.

Further efforts will be made today to rescue the trapped men in the tunnel, most of whom it is believed are dead. A general call for gas helmets has been put out and with these it is expected the rescuers will be able to get through the gas to the men.

Two men also were overcome by fumes who did not go into the tunnel. Had No Pulmometers or Helmets.

A third rescue party entered the tunnel at 8:30 o'clock this morning and brought out alive Gustav C. Van Duzen, superintendent of waterworks construction, who had headed the second rescue force. Van Duzen may die from his experience. His body was also brought out by the third rescue party. This was a member of the second rescue crew. It had been supposed that Van Duzen was dead.

The tragic fate of the rescuers in the first and second instances was due to the fact that they worked without oxygen helmets which were not available. Of those rescued who afterward died, no pulmometers were at hand for use in attempting to resuscitate them. This lack of rescue apparatus was roundly condemned by the rescuers and Mayor Harry L. Davis today.

A rigid investigation into the catastrophe itself. The third rescue party, equipped with helmets which had been assembled, but nearly eleven hours elapsed before sufficient equipment to fit out the third rescue party was at hand to permit a descent into the tunnel.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained. It is supposed that the explosion was caused by gas with a pick or possibly gas collected in the tunnel and become ignited by an electric spark.

The tunnel was equipped with electrically driven machinery for excavating.

Lock Tender Hears Dull Boom.
The party of eleven workmen who were caught by the explosion entered the tunnel at 8 o'clock last night. The work was being carried on in three shifts in the corridor.

Harry Volkes as shift boss. First information of the disaster came when William J. Dolan, lock tender in the air chamber at the entrance to the tunnel, heard the dull boom of an explosion. This was about 9:30 p. m.

Dolan was thrown against the door leading from the air chamber into the tunnel. This door was jammed by the blast and deadly fumes poured out of the tunnel, almost suffocating Dolan. He finally managed to get out, giving the alarm to men at the surface of the lake.

Superintendent John Johnson submitted the following list of names:

(Continued on Page Two)

Charge Youth Pumped Air Into Girl's Veins.

She Was Dead When He Sought Aid at Hospital.

Oney, Ill., July 25.—Empanelled to investigate the mysterious death of Elizabeth Ratcliffe, a coroner's jury, which adjourned at noon today, returned a verdict holding Roy Hinterser, the grand jury without bond on a charge of manslaughter. The testimony before the jury disclosed that Ratcliffe died of air in the arteries, believed to have been pumped into her by Hinterser in an attempt to perform an illegal operation.

The method, which officials say Hinterser used in his attempts to perform the operation, is very unusual. Examination of the girl's body disclosed a very strange condition, and they were able to learn the authorities say, of Hinterser's attempts to perform the operation by using a pump.

Said She Had Swooned.
The limp body of the 15 year old girl was brought to a sanitarium late Friday night by Hinterser, who said she had swooned as she lay on the ground.

All efforts failed. The young man declared she had been in the best of health when they started on a buggy ride, but had swooned as they neared the city.

He was arrested late Saturday night while holding the inquiry by the coroner's jury. The unusual condition of the organs of the body and the methods used by Hinterser to perform the operation bid fair to create the same amount of interest as was taken in the Orpet case.

SHOT WOMAN AND SELF

Double Tragedy at Pratt—Mrs. Keeley Expected to Die.

Pratt, Kan., July 25.—John Wyant, a railroad brakeman, shot and probably fatally wounded Mrs. Rose Keeley, a widow, 32 years old, here last night and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Mrs. Keeley, who was shot through the heart, was taken to a Wichita hospital this morning.

BANKERS IN N. Y. APPROVE BRITISH BLACKLIST PLAN

South American Trade Will Be Benefited, They Claim.

Boycott Will Only Mean a Shifting of Accounts.

OTHER NEUTRALS ANXIOUS

Many Would Join With U. S. to Check English Aggression.

Congress Remains Deaf to Protests of Business Firms.

Washington, July 25.—That the British blacklist of American firms was not published until the acquiescence or the approval of several large banking institutions of New York had first been secured, was the statement made here today on good authority.

This fact is considered responsible for there not being more firms on the list. The bankers took the stand when the matter was being discussed that only those houses having a direct trading relation with Germany and a military value to the German government should be boycotted. When the question of the effect of the blacklist on South American trade was reached the banks referred to said the United States would profit. Many of the blacklisted firms the British officials pointed out have been maintaining Germany's trade relations with South America and were in a position to do so only because they were domiciled in a neutral country.

With the boycott in force, it is claimed that practically the only commercial outlet for German goods would be removed and that the business outlook for those banks which have established branches in South America and are now training many employees in New York for that field would be materially brightened.

Trade officials claim that the boycott would be a blow to the German government. In discussing the blacklist with the bankers the British officials pointed out that there would be practically no transfer of the business of foreign firms from the boycotted houses to others not under ban. On the other hand they said the necessity of British firms being relieved of the uncertain character of their American connections, required the publication of the list in a cordial manner.

What had prevented her from leading for the capes overnight, as apparently planned, was more mysterious than the fact that she had been connected with this submarine venture.

Moves at her dock overnight made it seem certain that she was nearly certain than ever before that she was going at once.

When the first maneuvers of the early night, calm settled over the pier, the tug Timmins only occasionally flashed her searchlight out into the dark water.

Strangely enough the Timmins early today remained at the edge of the log boom, which guards the Deutschland. Heretofore she had been behind the cordon of barges at about 4 a. m., after completing her searchlight sweep of the harbor.

It is to be open the front of the boom, snake out one barge, throw a tow line to the Deutschland and tug into the middle of the harbor.

Manifestly the submarine is ready in every sense of the word for a quick getaway.

Whether the promoters of the new submarine line actually fear the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, is something they alone know. It appeared like today, however, that they have very little information as to her course. The most likely thing seemed to be that the Deutschland will go down to the capes and lie there waiting for her, unless indeed she is taking a northerly course toward Boston, thereby drawing away the allied patrol from the capes and permitting easier access for the Deutschland.

Conference on the Deutschland.
Despite the mass of misinformation surrounding the Deutschland's venture, it leaked out today that Bernstorff, Consul Luderitz and others plan to meet here.

Unless the Deutschland's sister ship, the Bremen, is reported safe in the meantime, the subject of their session, it is assumed, will be on the matter of either indefinitely interning the Deutschland or making a bold run for home-taking chances with the allied patrol off the capes.

The possibility of the Bremen's return to give some assistance, though she has not been out sufficiently long to make it at all certain that she has met with mishap. If the Bremen has had trouble, the Deutschland may decide to avoid it by an indefinite stay.

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A HUSKY HELPER ARRIVES



PATCH OF GREEN

It Shows That the Deutschland Still Is There.

Everything Favorable for Departure, but She Stays.

Baltimore, Md., July 25.—A little patch of green visible through a driving rain told watchers today that the German submarine Deutschland, like the Star Spangled Banner, was still there.

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GUARDS IN RIOT

U. S. Regulars Fire on Disorderly Negro Soldiers.

Four Wounded—Made Attack on White Civilian.

San Antonio, Tex., July 25.—Three negro soldiers of Company E, Eighth Illinois infantry, were in the hospital today as the result of bullet wounds received when they were fired upon by the provost guard last night, after attacking H. G. Henne, a lawyer of New Braunfels, Tex. A fourth was taken to his tent.

The wounded are: William Blue, shot in the groin. Edward Lightbourne, flesh wound in the right thigh. Sidney Williams, left leg broken below the knee.

Unidentified trooper, removed to the regimental camp.

All the private soldiers were comparatively slight, owing to the guard having used "guard" ammunition, a light charge which has a maximum range of about 300 yards.

Threw Rock at Auto.
The trouble started when Henne was driving his automobile past a group of the negro militiamen. Henne says a stone was thrown, striking the back of the car. He stopped and went back to ascertain who threw the stone.

He said he was met with threats and invective. He ran toward a nearby saloon, followed by the guardsmen. By the time he reached the saloon, his pursuers are said to have numbered thirty or forty. He seized a tobacco cutter and knocked down the first negro through the door, he says. A second he kicked in the groin. At this juncture the provost guard, composed of the Nineteenth United States infantrymen, arrived. With clubbed bayonets they forced the negroes into the street.

The negroes are said to have made a stand in the street after withdrawing some distance from the saloon. Upon their failure to obey repeated orders to return to their quarters, they were fired upon by the guard. Four of them fell and the remainder retreated.

Citizens Let Army Settle It.
Citizens were disposed to regard the incident as purely a matter for the military to settle and there has been no demonstration against negroes as a result of the affair. Army officials of the Southern department are investigating, preparatory to a court-martial.

Heard Insults, Say Negroes.
Members of the Eighth Illinois negro regiment involved in the little riot told officers investigating the incident that they had been goaded into a display of their resentment by the series of derogatory remarks made to them by the white soldiers and civilians along the street.

A thorough investigation was under way today.

'GOOD-BYE, MARY!'

'I've Taken Carbolic Acid,' Said J. C. Galloway Today.

He Had 'Wished the Lord Would Take Me Away.'

Discouraged by age, partial blindness and failing health, John Cook Galloway drank carbolic acid early this morning and thirty minutes later was dead. He committed suicide at the home of his son, H. A. Galloway, at 12 Green street.

Mr. Galloway was 80 years of age, was almost totally blind and has been in failing health for some time. Only a few days ago he remarked to his son: "I wish the Lord would take me away."

At 4:10 o'clock this morning his daughter-in-law, Mrs. H. A. Galloway, was cooking breakfast. The old gentleman was sitting upon the side of his bed.

"What shall I do?" he asked. "What's the matter, grandpa?" asked Mrs. Galloway.

"I've taken carbolic acid," he replied. "Goodbye, Mary."

He held the empty bottle in his hand. He became unconscious immediately. A physician was called but he died before he could reach him.

At 7:10 o'clock, thirty minutes after he had swallowed the poison, Mr. Galloway died.

O. E. Marcotte, coroner, was called but he stated this afternoon that no inquest will be necessary.

"It was a clear case of suicide," he said.

The body is at the Shellbarger undertaking rooms.

HEAT'S TOLL OF LIVES

Estimate 200 Dead From High Temperature Throughout West.

Chicago, July 25.—After the hottest day in six years, temporary relief was given Chicago today by a thunder storm accompanied by a heavy fall of rain. Today, however, dawned hot with a high degree of humidity.

Monday's toll of five heat victims in the Chicago district brought the local loss of life from the direct result of the present torrid spell to 19. The government thermometer reached 93 yesterday at Chicago, while temperatures of 100 up, were not uncommon in the southwest and on the Pacific coast. It was estimated today that the present heat wave in the plain and Pacific coast states has leveled directly or indirectly, a toll of 200 lives.

31 DIE IN DETROIT.
To Be Continued Is Ogly Offering Weather Man Makes.

Detroit, Mich., July 25.—Detroit's heat death toll for fourteen days reached thirty-one today. While the mercury climbed slowly toward the ninety degree mark, the weatherman appended his usual "to be continued" to his daily serial about the atmospheric conditions.

KANSAS COUPLE KILLED

Interurban Car Hits Auto Driven by W. Y. Waugh, Coldwater.

Denver, Colo., July 25.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. Waugh, tourists from Coldwater, Kan., were killed at a grade crossing near here today when their automobile was struck by an interurban electric car. Waugh was thrown out and his neck broken. His wife's head was crushed.

BUY WEST INDIES

Denmark Would Sell to U. S. for \$25,000,000.

Comprise Three Islands of Strategic Military Value.

\$5,000,000, PRICE IN 1902

Intended to Buy Them, but Senate Spoiled Deal.

Proximity to Panama Canal Adds to Their Value.

Washington, July 25.—Negotiations for the purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States will probably be closed today. Consideration is approximately \$25,000,000, it was stated officially at the White House. The negotiations have been carried on by the state department and the Danish foreign office.

While details of the treaty were not given out it is understood that the United States would come into complete possession of the islands. Word has been received from Denmark that the treaty is practically certain of being ratified by the Danish parliament.

Chairman Stone of the senate foreign relations committee saw President Wilson today but said afterwards he had not discussed the purchase of the Danish West Indies and knew nothing of the question. It is understood the government hopes the treaty will be ratified during the present session of congress.

Negotiations Since Civil War.
The three islands of the Danish West Indies—St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John—lie due east of Porto Rico and their value to the United States is strategic from a military point of view.

Each of St. Thomas and St. Croix are of first importance to the American navy and St. Thomas itself lies in the lane of shipping from Europe to the Panama canal.

Islands by the United States has been the subject of unsuccessful diplomatic negotiations since the Civil war. In 1902 the United States negotiated for their acquisition in 1885 because the naval operations of the war had shown the necessity of bases in the West Indies. A treaty was made and ratified by Denmark but the United States senate failed to act on it.

President Wilson, in his volume of congressional government, written about 1893, referred to the incident as the "Danish marriage of convenience." Ineffective efforts were made to reopen the negotiations during President Grant's administration.

President Roosevelt came into office Secretary Hay took up the subject and Denmark offered the islands for \$25,000,000.

Had German Opposition.
The United States senate this time ratified the treaty but the Danish senate defeated it. It was said at the time in diplomatic circles that the Danish parliament was responsible for the defeat of the plan. Later judgment, however, attributed the opposition to the treaty to the influence of the German government. This opposition still is said to exist, and it is said, that if the proposed treaty is ratified by both governments the transfer will be made to the people of the islands.

In the first negotiations in 1885 they approved a change.

The islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John—in the order of their size and population—were discovered by Columbus in 1493. Spanish, British, French